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# THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

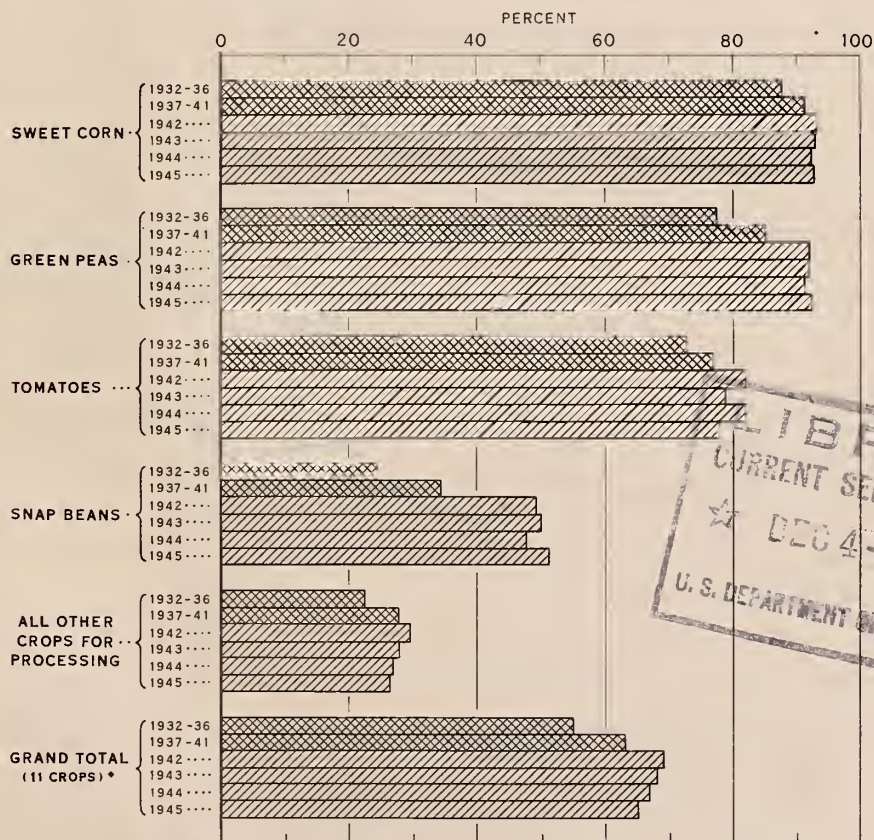
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OCTOBER 1945

In this issue:  
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF  
DRY FIELD PEAS, 1935-45

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF TRUCK CROPS FOR  
PROCESSING EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL  
COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF EACH CROP FOR FRESH  
MARKET AND PROCESSING, AVERAGES 1932-36  
AND 1937-41, AND ANNUAL 1942-45



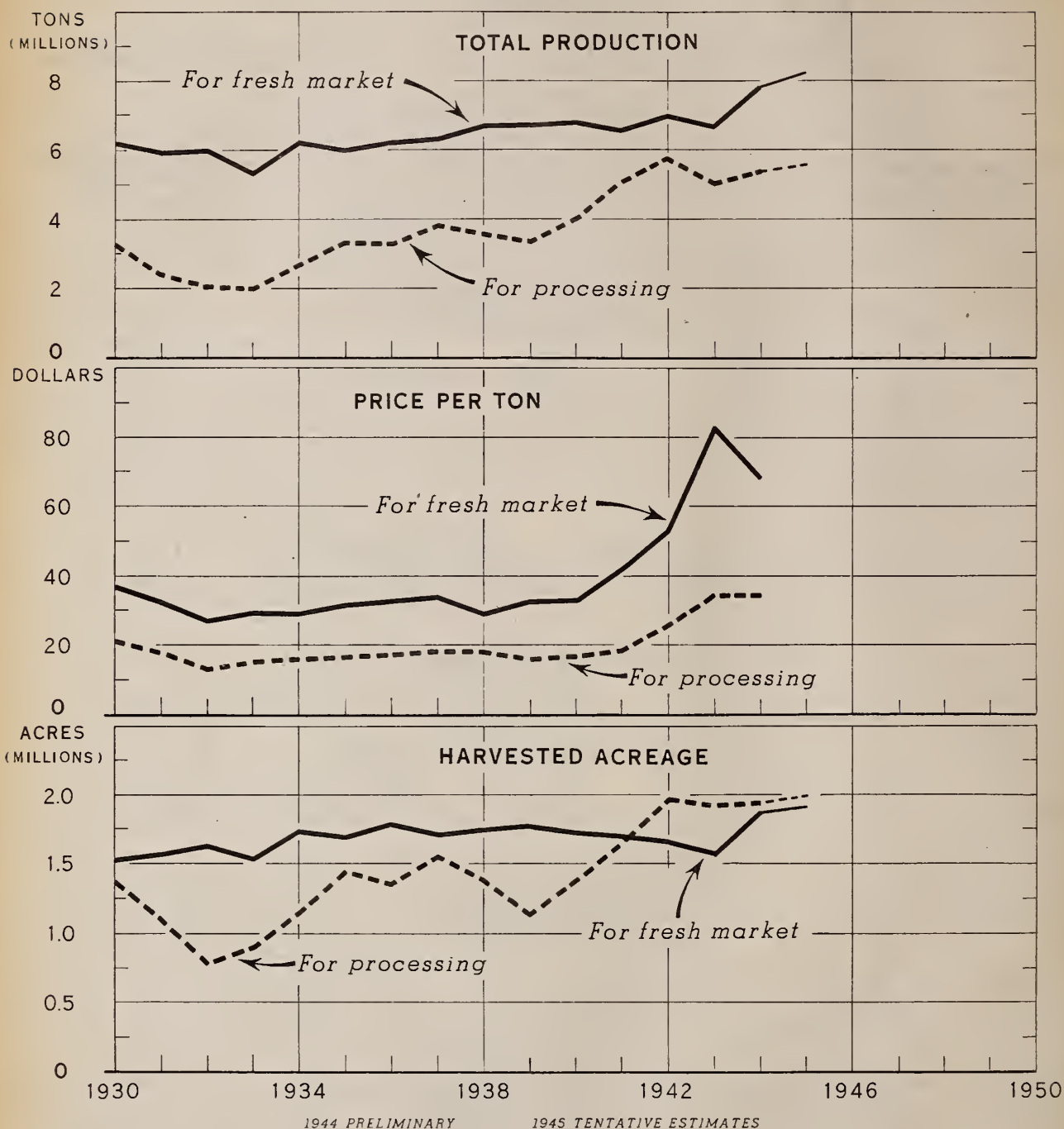
\* ASPARAGUS, LIMA BEANS, SNAP BEANS, BEETS, CABBAGE, SWEET CORN, CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS, PIMIENTOS, SPINACH, AND TOMATOES  
DATA FOR 1945 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46631 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Commercial processing absorbed a rapidly increasing percentage of the reported commercial production of truck crops in the prewar decade, 1932-41. Of the four major truck crops, the percentage used in processing during the war years, relative to the prewar decade, increased most rapidly for green peas and snap beans. However, tomatoes and sweet corn together continue to provide about three-fourths of the total tonnage commercially produced for processing. Sharp year-to-year fluctuations in the percentage processed largely reflect the effect on production of fluctuations in yield per acre.

# COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: TOTAL PRODUCTION, SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER TON RECEIVED BY FARMERS, AND HARVESTED ACREAGE, BY CLASSES, 1930-45



Since 1930, the trend in reported commercial production of truck crops for processing has been upward at a faster rate than that for the fresh market. Season average prices received by farmers over this period moved gradually upward until the war years and then rose sharply. Acreage and production for processing, which have fluctuated from year to year more widely than those for the fresh market, have usually moved in the same direction as the season average prices. On the other hand, average prices received for fresh market production from year to year generally have moved in the opposite direction to changes in acreage and production.



# THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

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## SUMMARY

Production in 1946, granted normal weather, is expected to be in reasonable balance with anticipated demand for the following vegetables: most commercial truck crops, intermediate and late crop potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans. Partial maintenance of wartime acreages, the stimulus of minimum price-support guarantees, and other considerations may lead to 1946 production in excess of demand at support prices in the case of early potatoes and dry field peas. Season average prices to be received by growers for 1946 vegetable crops, in comparison with those received for the 1945 crops, are expected to be moderately lower for commercial truck crops and sweetpotatoes, and at or near support levels for potatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas.

The well-defined, consistently-upward trend in total commercial production of truck crops for fresh market and for processing, since the major depression of 1933, lends assurance to the prediction that such commercial production will continue to gain in importance. Commercial production of truck crops for processing has grown, and is expected to continue to grow, at a faster rate than commercial production for fresh market shipment.

Canning will continue to be the major form of processing of vegetables for a number of years. Commercial freezing of fresh vegetables, which at present provides an outlet for less than 2 percent of the total commercial production of vegetables, is expected to grow rapidly and, within the next 10 years may reach sufficient volume to offer strong competition to fresh vegetables at retail.

Probabilities for 1946 are that, with average weather and maintained acreages, commercial production of truck crops for fresh market may approximate this year's record-large production. Commercial production for processing in 1946 probably will drop below the high wartime levels in adjustment to the reduced needs of peacetime and the current ample canned vegetable supply, but over the years such production will remain above prewar levels and continue to expand.

Prices which growers will receive for their 1946 commercial production of truck crops are expected to fall below the peaks reached during the war, but probably will remain in general well above prewar levels. Prices paid for crops produced for processing probably will decline relatively more than prices for fresh market production.

Potatoes make up about one-third of the tonnage of all vegetables produced in the United States and probably will continue to be the leading vegetable for many years to come, though production has not quite kept pace with the growth in our population. With digging well advanced on the second largest potato crop on record, more-than-ample supplies seem certain for this winter and next spring. The crop of 303 million bushels indicated for the 18 surplus late States (primary source of market supplies during winter and spring) is about 18 percent larger than average for the 10-year (1934-43)



period, and has been exceeded only by the 329-million-bushel crop in 1943. A national goal for commercial early potatoes to be harvested in 1946 has been set in terms of a planted acreage calculated to produce a crop of 52 million bushels, with yields equal to average for recent years. Marketings of early potatoes next spring will have to compete with very large supplies from the 1945 late crop. Military requirements and civilian demand for potatoes in 1946 will be less than in 1945. Prices to growers probably will not rise much above support levels for the rest of the 1945-crop potato marketing season, which extends approximately through the first half of 1946.

Sweetpotatoes have long been a staple food and feed crop in the South, but have enjoyed relatively little use in the northern States. Wider distribution of this crop, seasonally and geographically, waits primarily on development of adequate, effective storage space in the South, improvement of quality marketed, and further sales promotion in the North. Anticipated requirements in 1946 can be met with a crop about as large as in 1945. A crop of this size appears likely and probably would sell for prices slightly above support levels.

Average annual production of dry edible beans and dry field peas during the war has exceeded probable peacetime domestic needs by as much as 15 to 20 percent for beans and by at least 100 percent for peas. However, dry edible beans will be in short supply for civilians through the 1945-46 crop year ending next August 31, because of the still-considerable military and other noncivilian needs which must be met out of this year's near-average crop. Supplies of dry peas for the 1945-46 crop year are expected to be ample for all domestic civilian and military needs, and very substantial quantities will still be available for commercial export and relief shipments. Anticipated requirements in 1946 call for supplies of dry beans slightly larger than in

1945. For dry peas, the Department of Agriculture has suggested an acreage, which with average yields would provide a considerable excess over domestic civilian and military requirements, to provide for continued large relief shipments. Prices to growers for the 1946 crop of dry peas are expected to be at about the 1946-crop price-support level (90 percent of the comparable, or substitute parity, price), which is considerably lower than the above-parity support level in effect for the 1945 crop. Prices for the 1946 crop of dry beans may not decline as much, if substantial quantities are shipped for relief.

— October 26, 1945

#### TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

##### Outlook for 1946

Aggregate commercial acreage of truck crops grown in 1946 for fresh market shipment is expected to approximate this year's record-high acreage. Both the long-time upward trend in acreage, and the probable response of growers to the very high general level of prices received in 1945 and the earlier years of the war, point to maintained or increased acreage. With average weather and maintained acreages, aggregate commercial production for fresh market shipment may equal the record-high production of 1945.

Prices which growers will receive in 1946, for such crops are expected in general to fall considerably below the very high levels reached in the war years, but probably will remain well above prewar levels for most crops. The composite level of prices received by commercial growers for truck crops sold in fresh market channels during the war years rose to more than two and one-half times the prewar 1935-39 level, primarily in response to greatly increased consumer demand arising from high incomes and growing recognition of the nutritional values of fresh vegetables. While some decline in purchasing power is anticipated for 1946, compared with 1945, total consumer demand is expected to provide a market for more than prewar quantities of fresh vegetables at prices substantially higher than prewar.

##### Abundant Supplies This Fall

Indicated supplies of commercial truck crops for the fresh market this fall are ample--nearly one-third larger than last year and 48 percent above average. Except for celery, fall season production of each crop is well above that of 1944 and, except for green peas, is considerably above average. Crops available in greatest abundance, compared with average, are carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, and tomatoes.



Growers' intentions and preliminary estimates indicate the probability of acreages for harvest this winter larger than were harvested last winter for cabbage, cauliflower, and shallots, slightly smaller for artichokes and kale. According to growers' intentions, acreage for harvest next spring may be less than that harvested last spring for asparagus (for fresh market and processing combined) and for early spring onions.

### Prices Rising Seasonally

Fresh market prices for most truck crops are rising seasonally, and the majority are above prices in corresponding periods of last year. Major truck crops for which prices in the week ended October 20, 1945, were lower than in the corresponding week a year earlier include cabbage and carrots, for which indicated fall supplies are considerably larger than last year. While carlot shipments of truck crops by rail and boat during the last week of September and the first half of October were considerably fewer than in corresponding weeks a year earlier, shipments in general this fall are expected to exceed those of last fall. The greater availability of gasoline this fall is expected to encourage a considerably larger movement by motor-truck.

### Cabbage (including cabbage for kraut)

Record-high production of both domestic and Danish-type early fall cabbage is indicated. The 413,100 tons of domestic and 514,500 tons of Danish cabbage indicated are 74 and 58 percent, respectively, larger than the corresponding 1944 production, and 55 and 76 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The 6,170 acres indicated for the late fall crop is a slight increase over 1944, because of a considerable increase in acreage for kraut, which more than offsets a reduction in acreage for the fresh market.

Prices paid for domestic cabbage during the week ended October 20, 1945, averaged \$10.50 per ton, f.o.b. Rochester, New York, slightly lower than the \$10.88 of the preceding week. Danish cabbage in the same market averaged 62 cents per 50-pound sack in the week ended October 20, compared with 65 cents in the preceding week. Danish-type cabbage at wholesale in New York City in the week ended October 20 averaged \$1.00 per 50-pound sack for cabbage from New Jersey, and 76 cents for cabbage from New York State; in the previous week corresponding prices were \$1.09 and 75 cents. Reflecting the very large supplies this year, prices for cabbage in mid-October in general were considerably below a year earlier.

Considerable purchasing has been done by the Government to support cabbage prices. The low prices received slowed up carloadings. Carlot shipments of cabbage by rail and boat during the first 3 weeks of October this year were about 2,100 cars, compared with about 2,315 cars in the same period last year. Cabbage prices are expected to strengthen seasonally as more of the crops move into storage or is taken by kraut packers.

Carrots

The record-high fall carrot production of 13,519,000 bushels indicated for 1945 is about 17 percent larger than in 1944, and nearly double the 1934-43 average. Although carlot shipments by rail and boat in the last half of September and first half of October have been smaller than in the same period a year earlier, prices have ranged below ceilings in New York City for western stock and have declined considerably in terminal markets and at country shipping points on midwestern and eastern stock. In the week ended October 20, 1945, eastern topped and washed carrots were bringing an average of about 95 cents per 50-pound sack, f.o.b. Rochester, New York, and \$1.55 at wholesale in New York City. Rochester f.o.b. prices were 65 cents lower than in the corresponding week a year earlier. Prices for eastern and midwestern carrots are expected to rise seasonally in November and December. For good western stock, prices probably will return to near-ceiling levels.

Celery

Early fall celery production is estimated at 4,605,000 crates, 2 percent larger than the 1934-43 average, but 13 percent smaller than early fall production last year. The late fall crop, indicated to be 3,558,000 crates, is 17 percent above average and 8 percent larger than the 1944 late fall crop.

Weekly carlot shipments of celery were increasing seasonally in early October. Shipments by rail and boat in the week ended October 20, 1945, totaled 408 carloads, 55 cars more than in the corresponding week a year earlier, despite the lower summer and fall production this year.

Prices to growers for celery normally reach their seasonal low in October, but this year apparently reached their low point in late September. In the week ended October 20, 1945, f.o.b. prices per crate averaged \$3.50 at Rochester and \$3.44 at west Michigan points, reflecting 55-to 60-cent rises from the third week preceding, and nearly double comparable prices a year earlier. Celery prices probably will rise gradually and seasonally until late next spring.

Lettuce

Indications are for a fall lettuce crop of 6,587,000 crates, which would be 6 percent larger than that of 1944 and 35 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. More than four-fifths of the fall crop, as usual, is being produced in California.

Carlot shipments of lettuce by rail and boat in late September and early October fell behind the number shipped in comparable periods of last year. Prices, which had weakened in September, recovered quickly to ceiling levels for lettuce of good quality. Lettuce prices are expected to remain at or near ceilings for the rest of the calendar year.



Other Fall-Season Truck Crops

Commercial production of other truck crops for fresh market shipment this fall is indicated to be higher than that of 1944 for each of nine other truck crops reported. Increases ranging from 11 to 23 percent are indicated for lima beans, snap beans, green peas (early fall only), and tomatoes (early fall only). Increases ranging from 69 to 81 percent are indicated for cucumbers, eggplant, green peppers, and spinach (early fall only), and an increase of 202 percent is indicated for cauliflower.

Of these nine fall crops, only green peas (early fall only) show a decrease in production compared with the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Reflecting continued strong consumer demand and seasonal increases, wholesale prices for most of these nine crops were rising in early October. Seasonal increases in price are expected in November and December for practically all the fresh market truck crops.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSINGOutlook for 1946

Commercial production in 1946 of truck crops for processing probably will drop somewhat below the high wartime levels, as partial adjustment is made to the reduced needs of peacetime versus war, and in recognition of the current ample canned vegetable supply. However, production for processing has grown, and is expected to continue to grow, at a faster rate than has our total population. A growing proportion of the total commercial production of truck crops has been, and will be, used in canned and frozen form. (See cover chart.)

Canning will continue to be the major form of processing of vegetables for a number of years. Commercial freezing of fresh vegetables, which at present provides an outlet for less than 2 percent of the total commercial production of vegetables, is expected to grow rapidly and, within the next 10 years, may reach sufficient volume to offer strong competition to fresh vegetables at retail.

Prices paid to growers for processing crops probably will be significantly lower in 1946 than in the past 3 or 4 seasons, but not as low as pre-war prices in general. The large drop in military needs and some reduction in consumer demand suggest the need for a smaller canned vegetable pack in 1946 than in 1945. The slackening in consumer demand is expected to result partly from a reduction in purchasing power and partly from an increased supply of many other food items, both domestically produced and imported, at lower-than-wartime prices.

Tomatoes

Although acreage of tomatoes for processing planted this year is slightly larger than the acreage harvested in 1944, yields are considerably lower. The indicated production of 2,857,200 tons is 9 percent below the record production of 3,169,900 tons in 1944, but nearly one-third larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average production.



An unusually high proportion of the tomatoes processed this year went into tomato juice, and a correspondingly low proportion was canned as whole tomatoes. With the large reduction in military requirements for 1946, it appears that civilian supplies of tomato juice, tomato catsup, and other tomato products out of the 1945 pack will be ample, but that supplies of canned whole tomatoes may be somewhat inadequate to meet consumer demand.

Season average prices received by farmers for processing tomatoes in 1945 are expected to be near the average of \$27.14 per ton received in 1944. Prices to growers in 1945 have been supported at the same levels as in 1944, when support prices were intended to reflect a national average price to growers of about \$25 per ton.

While there may be an increase in 1946 in the pack of canned whole tomatoes, the demand for tomatoes to be used in making tomato juice is expected to be considerably weaker than this year. The pack of tomato juice in 1945 was of record-large size, and the carry-over, because of the major reduction in military requirements for 1946 and possibly some decline in consumer demand, is expected to be unusually large. It seems probable that prices which growers will receive for all tomatoes for processing in 1946 will be somewhat lower than prices received in recent years.

### Snap Beans

The indicated 1945 production of snap beans for commercial processing, at 245,800 tons, is 6 percent below the record-high 1943 production, but is 8 percent above 1944, and 88 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

States that have increased their production for processing most rapidly compared with the 10-year average are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas. However, the leading States in actual quantity produced this year are indicated to be New York, Oregon, Arkansas, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Florida. These 6 States combined produced 51 percent of the entire crop for processing this year.

With a support program this year approximately the same as a year earlier, intended to reflect a national average return to growers of about \$91 per ton, it is expected that the prices growers receive this year will average close to the \$95.37-per-ton average received in 1944.

As with most other truck crops produced for processing, the outlook in 1946 is for prices appreciably lower than this year unless drastic reduction in production occurs. Unless growers of snap beans intended for processing contract with processors to an unusual extent, particularly in the southern States where such a large part of the commercial acreage has been interchangeable between fresh market and processing outlets, a disastrous quantity of beans originally intended for processing may seek an outlet in fresh market channels.

Sweet Corn

The estimated commercial production of 1,281,700 tons of sweet corn produced for processing this year is 27 percent more than last year, 46 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average production, and falls short of the record-large production of 1942 by only 800 tons. The crop this year is the product of record-high acreage and yields 7 percent above average.

Prices for the 1945 crop for processing were supported at the same level as were prices for the 1944 crop, intended to reflect a national average grower price of \$18 per ton. The season average return to growers on the 1944 crop was \$19.44 per ton. With smaller military requirements for canned sweet corn in 1946, prices to growers in 1946 may be somewhat lower than in 1945, if acreage and production are maintained.

Green Peas

Production of green peas for processing in 1945, estimated at 484,000 tons, is a record-high, larger than last year by 27 percent and larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average by nearly 70 percent. Of the 500,300 acres planted this year, an estimated 45,090 acres were not harvested for canning or freezing. Of the latter acreage, about 16,800 acres in Oregon and Washington were harvested as dry peas.

Prices for the 1945 crop for processing have been supported at the same level used last year, intended to reflect a national average grower price of \$83.50 a ton. Season prices received by farmers last year for processing peas averaged \$83.53 per ton. With support at the same level as last year, it is expected that the actual season average this year will be about the same as that received for the 1944 crop.

The 1945 pack of green peas was of record-large size. With greatly reduced military requirements, the carry-over at the end of this pack year may be somewhat larger than that of a year earlier. During the war, acreage and production of green peas for processing surged far ahead of the prewar trend. In 1946, unless production for processing is reduced considerably, prices received by growers may be lower than those of the past 2 or 3 years, though probably higher than prewar.

Other Processing Crops

Production for processing this year is estimated to be at a record-high level for green lima beans, at near-record or very high levels for beets and cabbage for kraut, but below average for pimientos. Except for cabbage, grower prices received this year for these crops for processing probably will compare favorably with those received last year, and, in general, will be almost double the average of prices received in the previous decade.

Where restrictions on the use of tin, shortages of labor, or other war-time factors have seriously reduced production and pack in the war years below prewar averages, as in the case of sauerkraut and pimientos, there probably is room for expansion next year at favorable prices. Most items, however, share the general prospect for a moderate downward adjustment in acreage and production next year.



## CANNED VEGETABLES

Outlook for Canned Vegetables in 1946-47

Total supplies of commercially-canned vegetables in the 1946-47 season probably will be somewhat less than in the recent war years, but considerably higher than the annual average for the prewar (1935-39) period. Domestic civilian demand is expected to provide a ready market for 40 to 45 pounds per capita. The anticipated large reduction in military requirements will be only partially offset by the prospective large civilian demand, and increased exports and shipments. Prices are likely to recede somewhat from their high wartime level, as a result of the expected strong competition from fresh and frozen vegetables.

Commercially-canned Pack of Vegetables  
in 1945-46 Indicated to be Somewhat  
Larger than 1944-45 Pack 1/

The 1945-46 pack of commercially-canned vegetables is indicated to be about 8 percent larger than the 1944-45 pack of 6.4 billion pounds (the equivalent of 218 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans). As usual, about four-fifths of the new pack consists of snap beans, corn, peas, tomatoes, and tomato products.

The total supply of commercially-canned vegetables in 1945-46 is expected to be slightly larger than the 7.6 billion pounds (about 260 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans) of the preceding year. The reduction in stocks at the beginning of the 1945-46 pack year, as compared with a year earlier, nearly offsets the indicated increase in pack.

All canned vegetables were removed from rationing by the Office of Price Administration, effective August 15, 1945.

Prospective Civilian Supplies of Commercially-  
canned Vegetables in 1945-46 Considerably  
Larger than in 1944-45

Civilian supplies of commercially-canned vegetables in 1945-46 probably will exceed, by several pounds, the peak level of 38-1/2 pounds per capita consumed both in the 1941-42 and the 1942-43 pack seasons. This would be a considerable increase over the 34 pounds per capita consumed in the 1944-45 pack year and the prewar average annual per capita consumption of 31 pounds. This prospective enlargement in civilian supplies is due to huge cuts in military requirements made since the abrupt end of the war with Japan and to a further

1/ Data are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include asparagus, green lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, hominy, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweet-potatoes, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable combinations), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup and chili sauce, and pickles (including bulk).



increase in the estimated size of the 1945-46 pack. The United States Department of Agriculture released all items except canned tomatoes from the set-aside requirements of WFO 22.9, effective October 8, 1945. The canned tomato set-aside was reduced from 36 to 16 percent, and, in addition, the provision which required canners to set aside for Government purchase all canned tomatoes packed in excess of 200 percent of their base period pack was deleted from the order.

## FROZEN VEGETABLES

### Outlook for 1946 and Later

The civilian supply of commercially-frozen vegetables in 1946 probably will be a record high, and a per capita consumption of 2 pounds may be reached for the first time in the history of the frozen vegetable industry. Prospective increases in the next few years will depend mainly on the ability of frozen vegetables to compete (in terms of quality and net cost per serving) with both the fresh and canned vegetables in retail markets, on the adequacy of facilities for handling and merchandising, and on the extent and efficiency of advertising programs.

### Record 1945 Pack of Frozen Vegetables in Prospect

The 1945 pack of commercially-frozen vegetables is expected to be about 14 percent larger than the previous year's pack of 235 million pounds.

Civilian per capita supplies of frozen vegetables may approximate the 1.6 pounds per capita in the 1944 season. The smaller opening stocks on January 1, 1945, compared with a year earlier, about offset the expected increase in pack. Cold-storage holdings of frozen vegetables on October 1, 1945, were 188 million pounds, compared with 178 million pounds a year earlier and the 5-year (1940-44) average of 129 million pounds.

## DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES

### Outlook for 1946-47 and Later

Production of dehydrated vegetables in 1946-47 will show a considerable drop from their wartime peak of nearly 200 million pounds (dehydrated weight). The extent of the decrease in production will depend mainly on the cut in military and war-service requirements. The principal civilian requirements probably will be for soup mixes and food seasoning. The size of the dehydrated vegetable production in the future years will depend primarily on their quality, convenience, and cost factors in competition with the fresh, frozen, and canned vegetables.

### Production of Dehydrated Vegetables in 1945-46 Expected to be Considerably Less than the 1944-45 Record 2/

Large cuts in military requirements since V-J Day will result in a considerable decrease in the 1945-46 fiscal year's production, compared with the

2/ Production estimates of dehydrated vegetables consist of beets, cabbage, carrots, onions, potatoes, rutabagas, and sweetpotatoes.

196 million pounds produced in 1944-45. Approximately three-fourths of the 1944-45 production consisted of potatoes and sweetpotatoes.

### POTATOES

#### Outlook for 1946

In view of the relatively high wartime prices received by farmers for potatoes during this and the 3 preceding seasons, and with the assurance of support prices at not less than 90 percent of parity, farmers are likely to plant an acreage to potatoes in 1946 near the levels of 1944 and 1945, when approximately 3 million acres were planted. An average of 3,130,000 acres was planted to potatoes during the 10-year (1934-43) period, but the trend over this period has been downward. On the other hand, there is a trend toward expansion of acreage in the high-yielding commercial States, which is expected to continue in 1946. For this reason, the average yield per harvested acre in 1946, assuming average weather and good production practices, should be somewhat above prewar and the 10-year average yield. Assuming such a yield and average abandonment of the planted acreage, a crop in 1946 of 380 million to 400 million bushels would be produced. A crop of this size would be near probable requirements, if not much more than 50 million bushels were produced in the early States. If the crop were no larger than 380 million bushels, it probably would sell at prices averaging slightly above a minimum support level of 90 percent of parity. However, if production should be as large as 400 million bushels, because of a larger acreage or higher yields, prices probably would not be above minimum support levels, and there might be a serious surplus disposal problem.

The 1946 crop of early potatoes that will be marketed next winter and spring will face the competition of 1945-crop late potatoes. This will mean that prices for new as well as old potatoes will tend to reflect support price levels. If such early production in 1946, especially in spring, is as large as in the past 3 years, it may mean temporary oversupplies, perhaps requiring the operation of support-price and surplus-disposal programs. The Department of Agriculture has recommended a national goal of 308,500 acres for planting commercial early potatoes to be harvested in 1946, which acreage - with yields equal to the average of recent years - is expected to produce 52 million bushels. This compares with an average of almost 60 million bushels for the past 3 years. If the intermediate and late crops do not total more than about 330 million bushels, market demand probably will be sufficiently strong to move this quantity at prices slightly above a minimum support level of 90 percent of parity.

A total of 14,950 acres of commercial early potatoes will be planted in Florida and Texas for harvest in the 1946 winter season, if early intentions of growers are carried out. This is an increase of 10 percent over the 13,650 acres planted for harvest in 1945, of which 13,200 were actually harvested. For the 10-year (1935-44) period, an average of 11,430 acres was harvested annually.

#### 1945 Potato Crop of 435 Million Bushels is Second Largest on Record

Production of potatoes in 1945 is indicated at 435 million bushels, based on October 1 condition. A crop of this size would be 15 percent larger



than the 1944 crop, 16 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average production, and second only to the record-large crop of 465 million bushels in 1943. The large crop this year is due primarily to the record-high yield per acre harvested - 153 bushels. This compares with 130.4 bushels in 1944 and 124 bushels, the 10-year average. The acreage for harvest this year, 2,846,000 acres, is slightly smaller than that of last year. However, an increased percentage is in the high-yielding late States. This together with favorable summer weather accounts for the record-high yield and hence the large production this year.

The 1945 crop of potatoes in the 30 late States is expected to total 338 million bushels, 13 percent larger than the near-average crop in 1944. Production in the 18 surplus late States, which provide the major storage stocks for commercial shipment during late fall, winter, and early spring, is indicated at 303 million bushels, 12 percent larger than last year, and 18 percent above average. Maine leads in production, with a crop of 58 million bushels or 4.2 million more than in 1944 but well below the record 73 million-bushel crop in 1943. Idaho is second with 43.7 million bushels, 7 million more than last year.

The near-average crop of 33 million bushels in the 7 intermediate States in 1945 was about 46 percent larger than the very short crop last year. The 64-million-bushel crop in the 12 early States this year was 11 percent larger than last year, and 37 percent larger than average. Among the latter group of States, California has greatly increased its production in recent years, contributing nearly 24 million bushels of the 1945 early crop.

#### Plentiful Supplies of Potatoes in Prospect

Because of the large late crop and huge cuts in military requirements, abundant supplies of potatoes will be available to civilians in the coming winter and spring. This is in contrast to last winter and spring, when civilian supplies were short in many areas as a result of large military takings and serious transportation difficulties. For the year ending June 30, 1946, supplies available to civilians will be considerably larger than the 126 pounds per capita consumed in the preceding year. In fact, present and prospective supplies for this season are moderately larger than civilians are likely to demand at prevailing prices.

Imports from Canada, consisting mainly of seed stock, may not exceed 2 million bushels during the year ending June 30, 1946, in contrast to about 9 million bushels of predominantly table stock imported in the preceding year. The Canadian crop of nearly 59 million bushels is about 24 million smaller than last year. It is at least 10 million bushels short of satisfying normal requirements, thus leaving few potatoes for export to the United States. Furthermore, with larger production and lower prices in the United States this year than last, there will be less incentive to import table stock potatoes from Canada. It may even become feasible to export potatoes from the United States to Canada this season, in order to supply that country with minimum requirements.



Shipments Heavy--Prices at Support Levels  
--Ceilings Suspended

Commercial shipments of potatoes by rail and boat increased from a level of about 4,000 cars a week in mid-August to a level of more than 6,000 cars in mid-October, as digging of the late crop became well advanced. Weekly carlot shipments in October have been running considerably higher than a year earlier, and total shipments, including Government purchases, of 137,337 cars this season through October 20 are about 10 percent larger than for the corresponding period last season.

As markets became well supplied with potatoes in midsummer, prices declined from ceiling to support levels. National average prices received by farmers dropped from a season high of \$1.83 a bushel in July to \$1.26 in October. At mid-October, prices at country shipping points and terminal wholesale markets generally were at support levels. For the week ended October 20, 1945, the f.o.b. price of U.S. No. 1, Size A potatoes at Presque Isle, Maine, averaged \$2.00 per 100 pounds, or 23 cents lower than a year earlier. At Rochester, New York, and in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, comparable prices were 30 and 17 cents lower, respectively, than a year earlier, but at Idaho Falls, Idaho, 4 cents higher, a contrary relationship. Prices for the remainder of the 1945-46 season are expected to reflect support-price levels, rising, however, with seasonal advances in support prices. Such prices still would be about twice those of most prewar years (1935-39). The season average price received by farmers for the 1944 crop was \$1.49 a bushel.

With prices for potatoes down from ceilings to points at or near support levels and not likely to rise much above them, ceiling prices were suspended, first for the period, September 14-October 25 (S.O. 132, Andt. 1), and then for the additional period ending December 5, 1945 (S.O. 132, Andt. 6).

Extensive Operation of Price-  
Support Program This Season

The Government price-support program for potatoes was brought into extensive operation in August, when prices dropped from ceiling to support levels under the pressure of heavy market supplies of intermediate and late-crop potatoes. By mid-October more than 5 million bushels had been purchased by the Government, with especially heavy purchases of New Jersey and Long Island, New York, potatoes. Such potatoes are not suitable for extended periods of storage and, partly for this reason, almost immediate disposition was made of the greater part of the purchases. They were diverted for stock feed, starch manufacture, industrial alcohol manufacture, canning, and relief distribution.

Under the loan feature of the price-support program, which became operative September 15, loans on nearly one-half million bushels of potatoes had been completed by mid-October. Moreover, numerous applications for loans were being received daily, and it is expected that a substantial portion of the crop in the surplus late States will be placed under loan, once harvesting is finished. Except for the completion of purchase operations in New Jersey, the loan is expected to constitute the only method of price support for the rest of this season.

## SWEETPOTATOES

Outlook for 1946

Prices to growers for the 1946 crop of cured sweetpotatoes are to be supported by the Government at not less than 90 percent of parity, under present legislation, the same as for white potatoes. In view of this assurance, the relatively high prices received for the 1945 and two preceding crops, and probable improved labor supplies at planting time, farmers may increase slightly their 1946 acreage over that of 1945. With average growing conditions, a crop of approximately 70 million bushels may be produced. A crop of this size would be sufficient for anticipated requirements, and probably would bring prices to growers at or slightly above a minimum support level of 90 percent of parity. Ninety percent of the parity price to farmers for sweetpotatoes on October 15, 1945, was about \$1.39 a bushel, national average basis. 3/

Sixty-nine-Million-Bushel Crop of  
Sweetpotatoes Indicated for 1945

The 1945 crop of sweetpotatoes is indicated at 69 million bushels on the basis of October 1 condition. This is about 4 percent smaller than in 1944 but 3 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Although the acreage for harvest this year, 712,000 acres, is 8 percent smaller than last year, the yield of 97 bushels per acre is 4 percent larger. Prospective civilian per capita supplies for the 1945-46 season are about as large as the 21 pounds in 1944-45. The prewar (1935-39) average was 23.3 pounds.

Prices Generally Lower with Increased  
Shipments at Harvest Time--Stronger Market  
Expected Later for Storage Stocks

Movement of sweetpotatoes by rail and boat this season through October 20 totaled 4,515 cars, 21 percent more than for the corresponding period last year. Shipments, which increased sharply in late September as digging became active, continue large in October.

Prices at country shipping points and terminal wholesale markets were generally at ceilings until the markets became well supplied in early October. At mid-October, f.o.b. prices at New Orleans continued at ceilings, with much of the crop in that area going into storage. At points on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, where storage facilities are limited, prices dropped from ceiling to support levels. Terminal wholesale market prices in October declined in New York City but advanced in Chicago. Later in the season, when supplies are drawn from storage, the market is expected to strengthen, with prices generally at or near ceilings.

Virginia Sweetpotatoes Purchased by  
Government Under Price-Support Program

In order to hold prices for Eastern Shore of Virginia sweetpotatoes up to support levels, to which they had fallen in early October under the

3/ Of course, the legislative minimum price varies in accordance with changes in the index of parity, which may decline slightly in 1946.



pressure of heavy market supplies, the Government purchased 36 cars of uncured sweetpotatoes during the 2 weeks ended October 20. These purchases were utilized in school lunch programs and for relief purposes.

Beginning November 15, loans on cured sweetpotatoes are to be the principal means of price support. Loans will be available through the Production and Marketing Administration on cured sweetpotatoes packed in standard crates, baskets or hampers. The loan rates per bushel follow: For U.S. No. 1 grade, from Nov. 15 through Dec. 31, 1945, \$1.50; for January 1946, \$1.65; and for February, \$1.75. Rates for U.S. No. 2 grade containing not less than 75 percent U.S. No. 1 quality will be 15 cents a bushel less than for the U.S. No. 1 grade. Producers, cooperative associations, and dealers who pay farmers not less than the equivalent of the support prices are eligible for loans. Loans will bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum and are payable on demand but not later than April 15, 1946. They may be satisfied by repayment or by delivery of the sweetpotatoes.

### DRY EDIBLE BEANS

#### Outlook for 1946

Prices to growers for the 1946 crop of dry edible beans may average somewhat higher than support-price levels if substantial quantities are shipped for relief. Present legislation requires that prices for the most important varieties of dry edible beans, which have been designated "Steagall" commodities, be supported at not less than 90 percent of the parity price for two calendar years following announcement of the end of hostilities. Ninety percent of the parity price to farmers for dry edible beans, on a national average basis, was about \$5.31 per 100 pounds (cleaned weight) on October 15, 1945. 3/

Until this year, average annual production of dry edible beans during the war has exceeded probable peacetime domestic needs as much as 15 to 20 percent. Domestic demand during the 1946-47 season probably will call for quantities about the same as were available on the average in the 5-year period, 1935-39. Assuming approximately prewar levels of imports, exports, and ending stocks position, this would require production in 1946 of a crop slightly larger than the below-average 14,850,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned) indicated for this year's crop. Total requirements may vary from this quantity, depending upon additional factors such as governmental policies and foreign relief needs in fiscal year 1946-47.

#### Current Season

The supply of beans available to civilians in the 1945 crop year ending next August 31 apparently will not be fully adequate to meet demand at present prices, because of the still-considerable military and other non-civilian needs which must be met out of this year's below-average crop. All set-asides of dry beans for military and other Government purchases were suspended indefinitely, effective October 1. Dealers will be required, however, to hold for delivery to Government agencies and authorized purchasers the quantities set



aside through September 30, and to continue to make monthly reports under the provisions of War Food Order No. 45-1. Military and other Government purchases of dry beans hereafter will be made in the open market.

Under the current price-support program, prices to growers for the 1945 crop are expected to average slightly above parity and substantially above prewar. The average price received by farmers for dry edible beans on October 15, 1945, was \$6.41 per 100 pounds, which is 9 percent above the present parity level and 32 percent above the 5-year (1935-39) average price. During the war, prices to farmers have been supported at or above full parity in order to encourage maximum production to meet wartime needs. The support prices have been roughly two or three times as high as actual prewar prices.

Production attained under these programs has permitted extensive shipments under lend-lease and for relief feeding purposes, as well as supplying the needs of our own civilians and military forces.

On September 1, farm stocks of dry beans were negligible and stocks in commercial storage places in or near important producing areas were only 537,000 bags (100 pounds each, cleaned basis), compared with 1,898,000 bags a year earlier.

The 1,818,000 acres of dry edible beans harvested this year was virtually the same as the 10-year (1934-43) average, though considerably below last year's 2,057,000 acres. The average yield per acre in 1945, indicated at 817 pounds (uncleaned), is considerably below the 10-year average of 872 pounds, but somewhat above that of last year. The dry bean crop is indicated at 14,850,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned), far below the 16,128,000 bags of the 1944 crop, but within 7 percent of the 10-year average production. The 1945 crop is the smallest crop produced since 1936.

Production by principal varieties this year is indicated to be: Pea and medium white beans 3,913,000 bags, Great Northern 2,743,000 bags, pinto 2,497,000 bags, baby lima 1,365,000 bags, and standard lima 1,038,000 bags. These varieties combined account for more than three-fourths of the total production of dry beans. Production this year is larger than last year and larger than average for Great Northern beans, grown mostly in Wyoming, Idaho, Nebraska, and Montana, and for baby lima beans, grown mostly in California. Production of other principal varieties has declined relative to last year and the 10-year average.

#### DRY FIELD PEAS

#### Outlook for 1946

Supplies of dry field peas for the 1945-46 crop year are expected to be ample for all domestic civilian and military needs, and still leave very substantial quantities available for commercial export and relief shipments. With assurance of price support at 90 percent of parity, which will be substantially above perwar prices, growers may be inclined to produce a larger

crop in 1946 than the domestic market would use at prices reflecting the support levels. The Department of Agriculture has suggested that farmers plant about 400,000 acres of dry smooth peas. In addition, about 90,000 acres of dry wrinkled peas will be required to provide seed for 1947 plantings of processing and garden peas. The combined acreage, which is 8 to 10 percent smaller than that planted in 1945, would produce, with normal abandonment and average yields, about 4-1/2 million bags of dry smooth peas and 1 million bags of wrinkled peas.

Prices for the 1946 crop of dry smooth peas, only, will be supported at 90 percent of the comparable (substitute parity) price as of July 1, 1946. If the parity index is approximately the same on that date as it was on October 15, 1945, an average price to growers equal to 90 percent of the comparable price would be about \$3.29 per 100 pounds, based on local market prices received by farmers. 3/

#### Current Season

The 1945 crop of dry field peas is indicated to be 5,793,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned), 35 percent smaller than the 1944 crop but 46 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Extensive plantings were encouraged during the war by support of prices at parity levels or above, two or three times actual prewar prices. Average annual production of dry peas attained under the price-support programs has been more than 100 percent above probable postwar peacetime domestic needs, but has made possible large shipments under lend-lease and for relief feeding purposes in addition to supplying the needs of our own civilians and military forces. Although shipments under lend-lease have been terminated, relief needs will continue large for another year.

Of this year's crop of dry field peas, the major portion was again made up of Alaska and other smooth green kinds, indicated at 3,941,000 bags. Production of these varieties was 7,722,000 bags in 1943, the record-high year, and 6,624,000 bags in 1944.

Prices for dry field peas currently continue to reflect the support level. On October 15, 1945, the estimated average price received by growers was \$4.07 per 100 pounds, which is 11 percent above the comparable (substitute parity) price and 191 percent above the 2-year (1938-39) average price.

Stocks of old-crop dry peas in 9 principal producing States on September 1 this year were 13,000 bags (uncleaned) on farms, 1,000 bags less than a year earlier, and 685,000 bags (cleaned basis) in commercial storage places (including those used by the Department of Agriculture), a little less than half the 1,466,000 bags in such storage places a year earlier. Three-fourths of the dry peas reported in commercial storage September 1 this year were in Washington and Idaho. Most of those in Washington were of the Alaska type, and four-fifths of those in Idaho were wrinkled and miscellaneous kinds.

3/ See bottom of page 17.



## SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRY FIELD PEAS, 1935-45

During the prewar period, 1935-39, production of dry field peas in the United States was largely for domestic use. Nearly two-thirds of the annual production was used for seed to plant the acreages of the dry pea crop, the commercial crops of green peas for fresh market shipment and for processing, and the fresh peas grown in urban, farm, and market gardens. Domestic food uses took about a fourth of the crop. Usually less than 10 percent of the crop was exported, the average for the period being about 8.5 percent. Year-end stocks in most years comprised a large percentage of total supplies. Production ranged from a high of nearly 3 million bags (100 pounds each, cleaned) in 1935 to less than 1.5 million bags in 1938, and averaged about 2.3 million bags. Imports were relatively small (table 1 on page 22).

Through Government price-support programs, production was greatly expanded during the war to meet increased food needs for lend-lease, military, and related purposes. Dry peas not only are an important source of protein but also ship and store well. Production reached a peak of virtually 10 million bags in 1943, more than four times the prewar average. Imports continued small. Year-end commercial stocks were reduced to low levels in most years, although Government stocks became very large.

Military takings (including use by the military for relief feeding) reached a high of 4.5 million bags in 1944-45, and shipments under lend-lease reached a high level of nearly 2.8 million bags in the same season. More than 3 million bags are expected to be available for shipment for relief feeding in 1945-46.

Part of the increased wartime production was consumed by domestic civilians. Estimated civilian per capita consumption increased from an annual average of about one-half pound in the prewar period to about a pound during the war. With the return to peacetime conditions, production is expected to decline, but civilian per capita consumption may remain somewhat above prewar levels.

## VEGETABLE SEEDS

Stocks of 41 out of 50 kinds of vegetable seeds held on June 30 by dealers and the Government were larger this year than last, with largest increases for hybrid sweet corn, cabbage, rutabaga, garden beet, open-pollinated sweet corn, leaf lettuce, cauliflower, turnip, carrot, and onion. The important kinds with relatively smallest stocks compared with a year earlier were smooth peas, wrinkled peas, and dwarf lima beans. Stocks in general were far above the 5-year (1939-43) average. However, the actual total stocks of 50 kinds of seeds on June 30 this year were only 130 million pounds, or 20 million less than stocks of a year earlier, due to the greatly reduced holdings of smooth peas and wrinkled peas.

Commercial production of 18 out of 22 important kinds of vegetable seeds is indicated to be smaller this year than last. Crops of only 4 kinds — mangelwurzel, cucumber, onion, and radish — are reported to be larger than those of 1944. Production reported to date (22 kinds of seeds) is about 162 million pounds, compared with 193 million pounds last year. Production of 26 additional kinds of vegetable seeds is to be reported later in the year. In general, supplies of vegetable seeds for 1946 appear to be ample, particularly if fewer gardens are planted and commercial processing is decreased. Foreign demand for these seeds also has been smaller than was anticipated.

Table 1.- Dry field peas: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, annual 1935-45.  
(Cleaned basis, bags of 100 pounds)

Crop year beginning September	SUPPLY			DISTRIBUTION									
	Stocks, begin- ning of : crop yr.:	Imports: 1/ : supply	Stocks: end of: : crop : year	Seed 2/ : exports : 3/	Com'l. 1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	Lend- lease : and war : services	U. S. mili- tary : bags	1,000 bags	Civilian disappearance : Total : Per capita	1,000 bags	Pounds
Average	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.5
1935-39	2,296	939	123	3,358	1,018	1,483	196	---	---	---	661	0.5	
Annual													
1935	2,972	135	149	3,256	900	1,564	87	---	---	---	705	.5	
1936	2,484	900	134	3,518	1,035	1,567	164	---	---	---	752	.6	
1937	2,835	1,035	127	3,997	1,645	1,435	181	---	---	---	736	.6	
1938	1,472	1,645	97	3,214	980	1,309	170	---	---	---	755	.6	
1939	1,717	980	108	2,805	530	1,541	377	---	---	---	357	.3	
1940	1,911	530	127	2,568	165	1,704	138	---	---	---	474	.4	
1941	3,253	165	135	3,553	4/612	2,132	235	---	---	---	336	.3	
1942	6,763	4/612	97	7,472	4/2,403	2,620	68	---	---	---	1,279	1.0	
1943	9,997	4/2,403	84	12,484	4/4,863	2,505	392	---	---	---	1,309	1.0	
1944	7,999	4/4,863	140	13,002	4/1,829	2,140	328	---	---	---	1,432	1.1	
1945	5,214	4/1,829	100	7,143	4/500	1,800	250	---	---	---	2/1,193	2/ .9	

1/ Includes lentils and lupinos. 2/ Estimated quantity required to plant acreage of the dry field pea crop and all commercial and garden acreage of peas for fresh use and for processing. Beginning 1941, also includes the cleaned-basis equivalent of negligible quantities given other disposition, such as feed and waste. 3/ Includes shipments to United States Territories. 4/ Includes estimated Government stocks at beginning of crop years as follows: 442,000 bags in 1942; 2,075,000 bags in 1943; 4,275,000 bags in 1944; 1,308,000 in 1945, and none on Sept. 1, 1946. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Includes quantities fed to civilians in liberated areas. 7/ Includes approximately 800,000 bags shipped by U.N.R.R.A. 8/ Probable quantity available for relief or other disposition. 9/ Tentative.

-Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

(see special article on DRY FIELD PEAS on page 21 of this report)



Table 2.- Truck crops for fresh market shipment: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Preliminary		Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43	1944	1945		1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Beans, lima:										
Summer .....	9,380	8,590	8,620	Bu.	74	67	82	697	572	708
Fall .....	800	840	750	"	46	45	60	36	38	45
Beans, snap:										
Summer .....	33,680	46,350	43,910	"	109	107	110	3,738	4,949	4,814
Early fall...	22,290	21,950	17,500	"	90	93	99	2,005	2,051	1,725
Late fall ...	18,560	16,000	23,600	"	110	92	97	2,050	1,474	2,504
Beets:										
Summer .....	2,630	3,050	2,800	"	310	264	315	813	804	882
Cabbage 1/:										
Summer .....	35,810	31,950	31,890	Ton	6.9	6.1	7.9	246.0	196.2	250.7
Early fall										
Domestic ...	30,970	36,050	38,250	"	8.6	6.6	10.8	266.3	237.1	413.1
Danish .....	33,380	45,830	49,050	"	8.8	7.1	10.5	292.6	326.3	514.5
Late fall...	4,250	6,090	6,170	"	6.4	5.8	---	27.0	35.2	---
TOTAL 2/:										
For kraut...	19,650	16,620	19,300	"	8.4	7.0	11.0	162.1	117.1	210.7
For market...	162,240	217,830	201,970	"	6.7	6.3	---	1084.3	1381.8	---
Cantaloups:										
Summer .....	83,140	77,440	92,520	Crate	104	117	112	8,608	9,025	10,385
Carrots:										
Summer .....	5,670	6,750	6,700	Bu.	354	322	353	2,001	2,176	2,364
Fall .....	18,400	29,280	32,140	"	396	396	421	7,304	11,587	13,519
Cauliflower:										
Summer .....	6,730	7,950	8,650	Crate	263	289	294	1,792	2,298	2,544
Fall .....	5,680	5,410	7,500	"	282	217	316	1,608	1,173	2,370
Celery:										
Summer .....	5,430	5,250	5,300	"	409	434	400	2,223	2,276	2,119
Early fall...	12,680	12,190	13,060	"	354	435	353	4,493	5,306	4,605
Late fall ...	10,520	10,500	12,000	"	289	315	296	3,042	3,305	3,558
Corn, sweet:										
Summer										
(3 States)...	48,680	54,000	54,000	Ear	5,010	4,489	5,304	243955	242400	286400
Cucumbers:										
Summer .....	15,220	15,550	16,400	Bu.	130	139	134	1,967	2,158	2,199
Early fall...	1,630	2,400	2,100	"	67	57	77	108	136	162
Late fall...	1,820	1,200	2,800	"	83	70	85	151	84	238
Eggplant:										
Summer .....	1,840	2,150	2,150	"	229	207	190	420	444	408
Fall .....	1,440	1,500	2,000	"	145	118	148	206	177	297
Honey Dews:										
Summer .....	7,190	9,950	14,280	Crate	247	275	267	1,744	2,733	3,808
Lettuce:										
Summer .....	29,760	30,700	29,600	"	163	200	206	4,742	6,143	6,095
Fall .....	33,530	40,200	41,650	"	146	154	158	4,875	6,192	6,587

-- Continued

Table 2.- Truck crops for fresh market shipment: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 (Continued)

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1944	Prelim-inary		Aver-:	1944	Indi-:	Aver-:	1944	Indi-:
	1934-43:		1945		age:		cated:	age:		cated:
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Onions:										
Summer .....	65,110	84,740	70,770	Sk. 3/	402	448	411	26,185	37,968	29,101
Peas, green:										
Summer .....	20,190	22,680	19,430	Bu.	100	86	100	2,026	1,949	1,942
Early fall...	9,930	5,700	5,250	"	114	100	130	1,137	570	682
Peppers, green:										
Summer .....	12,560	15,300	15,650	"	228	180	213	2,858	2,761	3,336
Fall .....	3,880	3,350	5,000	"	166	168	192	645	562	960
Spinach:										
Summer .....	4,600	5,420	5,420	"	363	232	311	1,651	1,255	1,684
Early fall...	6,270	5,050	6,800	"	270	211	280	1,670	1,067	1,902
Tomatoes:										
Summer .....	83,710	89,070	89,340	"	151	151	148	12,665	13,490	13,260
Early fall...	14,030	16,300	18,800	"	156	183	176	2,209	2,976	3,305
Late fall...	10,230	9,100	15,200	"	74	85	---	749	777	---
Watermelons:										
Summer .....	218,010	188,380	217,680	Melon	251	306	274	54,647	57,557	59,696
Total for which 1945 acreage and production have been estimated:										
Winter .....	241,770	319,030	291,600	Ton	3.9	4.7	4.8	947	1,500	1,400
Spring .....	596,450	635,880	636,640	"	2.6	2.7	2.9	1,527	1,739	1,840
Summer .....	689,730	705,270	735,210	"	4.1	4.6	4.3	2,840	3,247	3,195
Fall .....	225,820	253,750	278,250	"	6.4	6.3	7.2	1,356	1,537	2,012
Additional fall acreage 4/:	14,480	15,190	21,370							
1945 fall acreage not yet reported :	7,160	5,460	---							

1/ Includes cabbage for sauerkraut.

2/ Includes winter and spring crops, which preceded the summer and fall cabbage shown above.

3/ Sacks of 50 pounds.

4/ Reported acreage for which the estimates of 1945 production have not yet been made.



Table 3.—Truck crops, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes:  
 Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points  
 in the United States, indicated periods in 1944 and 1945 1/

Commodity	1944				1945 (preliminary)			
	Month			Week	Month			Week
	July	Aug.	Sept.	ended	July	Aug.	Sept.	ended
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Oct. 21:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Oct. 20
Beans, snap & lima:	255	111	115	84:	120	85	62	95
Beets .....	4	164	150	42:	22	129	151	36
Broccoli .....	14	45	78	10:	13	38	48	13
Cabbage .....	269	663	2,067	761:	539	989	1,702	734
Cantaloups .....	5,637	3,996	1,450	25:	6,489	3,331	1,842	12
Carrots .....	1,362	1,106	1,629	448:	1,584	1,221	1,379	532
Casaba melons .....	28	27	47	9:	6	24	35	14
Cauliflower .....	67	445	790	133:	86	426	562	92
Celery .....	440	661	1,201	320:	573	828	1,134	408
Corn, green .....	218	61	153	19:	260	30	66	16
Cucumbers .....	266	104	318	37:	527	156	240	38
Eggplant .....	9	---	---	---	18	---	---	2
Greens, except								
spinach .....	3	3	39	8:	---	7	10	9
Honey Balls .....	160	10	4	---	126	4	3	---
Honey Dews .....	1,904	1,648	1,096	152:	2,185	1,764	1,483	120
Lettuce and romaine:	5,428	3,953	4,987	1,206:	4,537	5,146	4,608	1,400
Mixed melons .....	220	123	237	21:	196	274	367	22
Mixed vegetables ..	1,858	2,657	2,596	518:	1,988	2,703	2,245	678
Onions .....	1,814	2,178	5,163	1,281:	978	1,978	4,749	959
Peas, green .....	688	703	202	29:	396	835	295	8
Peppers, green ....	139	19	18	29:	198	25	37	46
Persian melons ...	5	33	139	6:	5	86	191	8
Spinach .....	150	109	56	9:	202	148	86	12
Tomatoes .....	1,951	1,597	3,769	729:	3,039	1,189	3,957	871
Turnips and								
rutabagas .....	24	26	58	20:	32	30	56	32
Watermelons .....	15,703	7,754	404	9:	12,982	4,008	593	1
Total of above ..	38,616	28,196	26,766	5,905:	37,201	25,454	25,901	6,158
Potatoes:								
Early .....	5,420	169	28	2:	5,346	491	82	5
Intermediate .....	5,146	4,422	2,026	225:	4,432	3,389	3,221	293
Late, surplus ....	4,754	13,773	24,205	6,071:	9,348	16,204	21,593	6,670
Late, other .....	233	921	541	35:	382	1,134	737	25
Total potatoes ..	15,553	19,285	26,800	6,333:	19,508	21,218	25,633	6,993
Sweetpotatoes ....	237	998	1,303	467:	893	936	1,329	418
Grand total ..	54,406	48,479	54,869	12,705:	57,602	47,608	52,863	13,569

1/ Includes Government purchases. Does not include shipments by motor trucks, which shipments are of large proportions.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average  
wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of  
generally good quality and condition (U.S. NO. 1 when quoted), indicated periods,  
1944 and 1945

Market and commodity	Unit	1944		1945			
		Month	Week	Month	Week		
		: Sept. :	: Oct. 21 : ended :	: July : Aug. :	: Sept. : Oct. 20 ended :		
New York:		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Beans, lima, eastern	Bu.	3.54	4.32	9.11	4.02	2.51	4.00
Beans, snap, green, eastern	"	3.48	2.27	4.38	2.40	2.53	3.61
Beets, bunched, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	1.04	.62	.93	1.07	.90	.68
" topped "	Bu.	.82	.72	1.58	.91	.74	.68
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	6.58	7.05	---	7.09	5.47	10.10
Cabbage, domestic, Eastern	50-lb. sack	1.53	---	1.25	1.40	1.01	---
" Danish, N.Y.	" "	1.48	1.11	---	---	.89	.76
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	4.92	5.14	5.78	5.24	5.18	5.24
Carrots, bchd, western	L. A. crate	5.17	5.04	5.04	5.18	4.88	4.91
" topped, eastern	Bu.	2.13	1.53	2.44	2.25	1.85	1.55
Cauliflower, western	Pony crate	2.57	---	---	2.75	1.68	---
" N.Y.	Catskill crt.	2.64	2.78	4.97	3.51	1.93	2.75
Celery, G. Heart, N.Y.	1/2 crate	2.94	---	3.04	4.62	---	---
" " " "	16-inch crt.	2.79	2.60	---	6.16	3.55	3.25
Corn, sweet, yellow	Bu.	1.45	---	2.74	1.54	1.32	---
Cucumbers, eastern	"	2.54	3.14	2.47	3.20	4.16	5.50
" Fla.	"	---	3.26	---	---	---	7.20
Eggplant, eastern	"	.71	---	4.81	2.09	.94	1.50
" Florida	11-1/2 bu. crate	---	3.26	---	---	---	5.25
Escarole, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	1.67	1.42	1.40	1.64	.93	.70
Honey Dew melons	Std. Jumbo. crt.	2.90	3.09	3.55	3.26	3.21	2.84
Kale, eastern	1-3/5-bu. box	1.09	.98	.77	.72	.61	.78
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L. A. crate	5.54	5.08	5.47	5.54	5.36	5.42
" " N.Y.	E. crate	2.69	---	2.58	2.94	1.41	---
Onions:							
Sweet Spanish, western	2/ 50-lb. sack	2.38	1.61	---	---	2.62	2.65
Yellow, eastern	" "	1.50	1.43	2.53	2.35	2.17	2.16
Peas, green, western	Bu.	4.18	4.63	4.01	3.78	3.12	4.63
Peppers, green, N.J.	"	1.12	.88	3.36	2.09	1.06	1.62
" " N.Y.	"	1.31	1.55	---	---	1.16	---
Spinach, Savoy type,							
eastern	"	1.75	1.39	1.82	1.62	1.04	1.10
Squash, acorn, N. J.	"	1.35	1.15	4.98	2.91	1.86	1.55
" large Italian, N.J.	"	1.09	---	1.48	1.31	.89	---
" yellow, N.J.	"	1.62	---	2.45	1.99	1.66	---
" " Fla.	"	---	1.18	---	---	---	3.55
Tomatoes, Calif.	Lug, 6 x 6	---	3.70	---	---	---	4.92
" " "	Lug, 6 x 7	---	3.35	---	---	---	4.52
" N.Y.	Lug, 6 x 6	2.61	---	5.68	3.33	2.34	---
" N.Y.	Lug, 6 x 7	2.06	---	5.21	2.74	1.78	---
" eastern	12-qt. cl. bskt	1.59	---	2.64	1.50	1.00	---
Turnips, eastern	Bu.	2.11	1.02	2.39	2.32	1.60	1.29
Watermelons, all sizes							
Cannonball	Bulk per car	---	---	403	3/460	---	---
Cuban Queen	"	---	---	414	3/460	---	---
Tom Watson	"	---	---	516	---	---	---

- Continued



Table 4. - Truck crops: Unweighted average  
wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of  
generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods,  
1944 and 1945 (Continued)

Market and commodity	Unit	1944			1945		
		Month	Week		Month	Week	
		ended	ended		ended	ended	
		Sept.	Oct. 21	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. 20
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Chicago:</u>							
Beans, lima, Mich.	: 12-qt. cl. bskt.	: 1.74	---	---	1.98	1.16	---
Beans, snap, green, South.	: Bu.	: ---	2.93	---	---	---	3.37
Beans, snap, green, midw.	: "	: 2.74	2.64	4.18	2.94	2.08	3.45
Beets, topped, washed, Ill.	: 50-lb. sack	: .84	.72	1.47	.97	.75	.67
Broccoli, western	: Pony crate	: 5.38	5.90	---	5.56	4.38	8.50
Cabbage, domestic, Ill.	: 50-lb. sack	: 4.12	---	1.21	.68	---	---
" " Ill.	: 50-75 lb. sack	: 1.57	1.08	---	.85	.85	.82
Cantaloups, Calif.	: Jumbo crt.	: 4.67	---	5.30	4.86	4.80	4.86
Carrots, bchd., western	: L. A. crate	: 4.78	4.18	4.80	4.79	4.44	4.46
" topped, washed, Ill.	: Bu.	: 1.71	1.42	---	1.52	.90	.75
Cauliflower, western	: Pony crate	: 2.04	1.78	3.54	2.68	2.01	1.95
Celery, G. Heart, Mich.	: 1/2 crate	: 1.64	1.68	3.13	2.66	2.68	3.52
" Pascal, Mich.	: " "	: 1.84	1.59	3.19	2.71	2.94	3.08
Corn, sweet, yellow	: Sack	: 1.17	---	3.48	1.99	.62	1.08
Cucumbers, midw.	: Bu.	: 2.12	---	2.75	4.53	2.73	---
" La.	: "	: 2.51	2.93	---	---	---	6.20
Eggplant, midw.	: "	: .85	1.02	5.64	2.86	1.40	---
Escarole, Ill.	: "	: 1.15	.52	.83	.79	.78	.75
Escarole, Ind.	: "	: 1.82	.99	---	---	3/1.16	1.50
Honey Dew melons	: Jumbo & Std. crt.	: 2.59	3.02	3.23	3.01	2.76	2.59
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	: L.A. crate	: 5.12	4.12	4.98	5.12	5.02	5.08
" leaf, Ill.	: Bu.	: 1.03	---	.41	.61	.58	1.35
<u>Onions:</u>							
Sweet Spanish, Idaho 2/	: 50-lb. sack	: 1.91	1.16	---	---	2.30	2.35
Yellow, midw.	: " "	: 1.27	.94	2.24	2.21	1.54	1.77
Peas, green, western	: Bu.	: 3.74	4.49	3.86	3.51	2.75	4.49
Peppers, green, midw.	: "	: .98	1.08	5.25	3.21	1.47	1.48
Spinach, flat type, midw.	: "	: 1.68	1.00	1.43	1.46	1.10	1.68
Squash, acorn, Ill.	: "	: .82	.60	---	3.30	.98	.66
" white, Ill.	: "	: .43	---	2.45	2.22	.81	---
" yellow, Ill.	: "	: .49	---	2.48	2.20	.86	---
" Zucchini, Ill.	: 15-lb. box	: 1.00	---	---	1.76	1.22	---
Squash, Hubbard, Ill.	: L. A. crate	: 1.41	1.00	---	---	1.93	1.22
Tomatoes, Texas	: Lug, 6 x 6	: ---	---	5.22	---	---	---
" Texas	: Lug, 6 x 7	: ---	---	4.71	---	---	---
" Tenn.	: Lug, 6 x 6	: ---	---	5.20	---	---	---
" Calif.	: Lug, 6 x 6	: ---	3.28	---	---	---	4.20
" Iowa	: 30-lb. lug	: ---	---	---	2.92	1.98	---
" midw.	: 12-qt. cl. bskt.	: 1.18	1.42	---	1.84	1.07	---
Turnips, Ill.	: 50-lb. sack	: 2.11	1.25	1.68	2.11	2.09	1.25
<u>Watermelons, all sizes</u>							
Black Diamond	: per melon	: .41	---	.82	.88	.44	.23
Tom Watson	: " "	: ---	---	1.06	.99	---	---

1/ New York. 2/ 3-inch minimum. 3/ Less than 10 quotations. 4/ Wisconsin.

5/ Louisiana.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 5.- Truck crops for fresh market shipment: Planted or intended commercial acreage for winter and spring crops 1946, with comparisons

Season and crop	Average : 1935-44	1945	Prelim. : 1946	Season and crop	Average : 1935-44	1945	Prelim. : 1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
WINTER:-				EARLY			
Artichokes	9,360	6,100	6,000	SPRING:-			
Cabbage.....	50,970	65,200	63,950	Asparagus 1/	89,540	82,690	80,500
Cauliflower	8,380	11,100	12,420	Onions.....	47,920	57,100	56,600
Kale.....	1,680	1,900	1,850	Total.....	137,460	139,790	137,100
Potatoes.....	11,430	13,200	14,950	LATE			
Shallots.....	2,690	2,700	2,800	SPRING:-			
Total....	84,510	100,200	104,970	Asparagus...	34,240	44,980	45,730

NOTE: This report is as of October 10, 1945; additional crops will be reported later. Figures on artichokes are in California only; kale in Virginia only; onions are in Texas only, and shallots in Louisiana only. Commercial early potatoes are in only Texas and Florida.

1/ Includes acreage for processing in California, which is usually around 45,000 acres.

Table 6.- Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Commodity	Planted acreage			Production			
	Average	1944	Prelim.	Average	1944	Indicated	1945 as
	1934-43		1945	1934-43		1945	% of
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1944
California							Pct.
asparagus	45,190	45,930	1/42,700	49,706	53,740	-----	-----
Beans, green							
lima 2/	49,640	65,600	71,100	26,440	30,260	38,980	129
Beans, snap	83,630	162,700	157,400	130,800	226,700	245,800	108
Beets	13,170	19,580	20,000	78,300	171,600	149,800	87
Cabbage for							
kraut	20,440	17,830	19,300	162,100	117,100	210,700	180
Corn, sweet	412,960	531,360	524,560	880,800	1,009,300	1,281,700	127
Cucumbers for							
pickles	100,150	107,480	115,200	148,128	177,144	-----	-----
Peas, green 2/	359,200	468,160	500,300	287,270	380,000	484,060	127
Pinientos	14,920	6,760	8,920	17,780	8,580	14,430	168
Spinach 3/	17,500	17,480	17,660	42,790	58,400	56,850	97
Tomatoes	480,000	592,980	600,950	2,158,800	3,169,900	2,857,200	90
Total 4/	1,596,260	2,041,860	2,078,090	3,993,414	5,402,724	-----	(103)

1/ Rough estimate, subject to revision.

2/ Production reported on a shelled basis.

3/ California and Texas only; these 2 States usually produce one-half the total spinach for processing grown in 6 States.

4/ Excluding spinach acreage and production in Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas and Oklahoma.



Table 7.- Potatoes: Unweighted average prices per 100 pounds for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1944 and 1945

Location and variety	1944			1945		
	Month	Week		Month	Week	
	ended			ended		
	Sept.	Oct. 21	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. 20
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>F.o.b. shipping points:</u>						
Kern County, Calif., Long White						
Onley, Va., Cobbler	---	---	2.84	---	---	---
Kaw Valley, Kans., Cobbler	---	---	1/ 2.77	---	---	---
Central N. J. points, Cobbler	2.82	---	3.09	2.34	2.16	---
Gilcrest, Colo., Cobbler and Bliss Triumph	2.49	---	2.73	2.05	2.00	---
San Luis Valley, Colo., Red McClure	2/2.40	2/2.39	---	---	1/2.03	1/2.08
Rochester, N. Y., various varieties	2.73	2.38	---	---	2.07	2.08
Wisconsin points, various varieties	2.50	2.20	---	---	1.79	1.78
Aroostook County, Me., various varieties	3/2.40	2.23	---	---	1.89	2.00
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Russet Burbank	---	2/2.31	---	---	---	2/2.35
<u>West Mich. points:</u>						
Chippewa	---	2.32	---	---	---	2.00
Russet Rural	---	2.20	---	---	---	1.89
<u>Terminal markets:</u>						
<u>New York:</u>						
Long White, Calif.	---	---	4.56	4/4.34	---	---
Cobbler, Va.	---	---	3.66	---	---	---
" N. J.	---	---	3.56	---	---	---
" L. I.	2.99	1/2.53	3.54	2.80	2.23	---
" Maine	3.07	2.75	---	---	---	---
Chippewa, L. I.	3.22	2.95	---	2.87	2.50	2.66
" Maine	3.24	2.70	---	---	---	---
Green Mtn., L. I.	3.24	1/2.98	---	2.63	2.50	2.64
" " Maine	3.08	1/2.76	---	---	2.50	2.47
Katahdin, Maine	3.22	2.75	---	---	---	2.42
Russet Burbank, Idaho	4.43	2/3.75	---	---	4.07	4.06
Average, excluding western	3.12	2.68	3.56	2.80	2.37	2.50
<u>Chicago:</u>						
Long White, Calif.	---	---	4.31	3.15	---	---
Bliss Triumph, Colo.	3.40	---	---	2.93	2/2.85	---
" " Idaho	---	---	4.20	2.87	---	---
" " Minn., N. D., and S. D.	2/2.88	2/2.64	---	---	1/2.17	2.48
Bliss Triumph, Wis.	2/3.18	---	---	---	2.62	---
" " Nebr.	---	3.12	---	---	---	2/2.88
Chippewa, Wis.	1/2.88	1/2.60	---	---	2.05	2.11
Cobbler, average all States	2.68	2.44	---	2.36	2.03	1.92
Red McClure, Colo.	2/3.28	2/3.09	---	---	---	1/2.94
Russet Burbank, Idaho	2/3.52	2/3.20	---	3.45	3.63	2/3.19
Average, excluding western	2.76	2.48	3.20	2.47	2.02	2.04

1/ Unwashed. 2/ Washed. 3/ 2-inch minimum. 4/ Washington.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration

Table 8.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Group and States	Acreage			Yield per acre:			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest:		cated:		Average:	cated		
	1934-43:	1945		1934-43:		1945	1934-43:	1945	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
Early:									
12 States	480	580	520	97	99	123	46,686	57,725	64,092
Intermediate:									
7 States	286	269	261	113	85	127	32,168	22,747	33,155
Late surplus:									
3 Eastern	562	561	553	172	177	192	97,015	99,453	105,980
5 Central	869	699	669	89	99	114	76,836	68,963	76,604
10 Western	467	511	570	180	202	212	83,753	103,063	120,680
18 States	1,898	1,771	1,792	137	153	169	257,604	271,479	303,264
Late, other:									
5 New England	62	71	71	151	147	153	9,327	10,483	10,891
5 Central	303	207	190	96	74	117	28,638	15,235	22,290
2 Southwest	7	11	11	97	159	155	568	1,767	1,703
12 States	372	289	272	105	95	128	38,633	27,485	34,884
Late, Total:									
30 States	2,270	2,060	2,064	132	145	164	296,237	298,964	338,148
37 late and intermediate	2,556	2,329	2,325	129	138	160	328,406	321,711	371,303
Total,									
United States	3,036	2,910	2,846	124	130	153	375,091	379,436	435,395

Table 9.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, October 1, 1945, with comparisons

Commodity	1944			1945			Oct. 1 average, 1940-44
	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	(prelim.)	(prelim.)	(prelim.)	(prelim.)	(prelim.)	(prelim.)	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus	5,229	6,248	5,867	12,327	12,851	12,322	6,388
Beans, lima	1,734	3,441	9,033	1,896	3,490	10,145	14,035
Beans, snap	6,441	11,910	17,282	3,781	12,437	18,372	11,942
Broccoli	3,114	2,879	2,621	2,442	2,109	2,158	1,190
Cauliflower	1,212	1,038	1,084	998	921	1,033	---
Corn, sweet	2,284	6,895	16,381	3,127	5,054	16,543	10,867
Peas, green	51,413	60,704	58,279	73,792	89,560	85,910	48,057
Spinach	12,309	10,740	9,793	13,444	11,507	9,949	5,646
Brussels sprouts	2,008	1,862	1,929	923	793	753	---
Pumpkin and squash	2,901	2,696	3,061	3,930	4,115	3,615	---
Baked beans	3,734	4,924	3,747	1,504	1,477	1,410	---
Vegetable purees	520	475	676	651	452	598	---
All other	44,873	52,543	48,641	15,697	19,161	24,814	30,458
Total	138,772	166,355	178,394	134,512	163,927	187,622	128,583

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration. Reports on cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, pumpkin and squash, baked beans, and vegetable purees were not segregated prior to July 1, 1944.



Table 10 .- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-					Indi-
	Average: 1944:	harvest: 1934-43:	1944:	cated:	Average:	1944:	cated:	1944:	cated:
	1934-43:	1945:		1945:	1934-43:		1945:		1945:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Central Atlantic 1/	62	60	60	122	135	129	7,544	8,105	7,765
Lower Atlantic 2/	271	264	244	84	97	97	22,680	25,698	23,642
South Central 3/	432	418	380	78	83	91	33,561	34,635	34,674
North Central 4/	22	19	19	90	106	101	1,974	2,013	1,910
California.....	11	10	9	117	120	120	1,299	1,200	1,080
Total									
United States:	797	771	712	84	93	97	67,059	71,651	69,071

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 11.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average prices per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1944 and 1945

Location and variety	1944		1945	
	Month	Week ended:	Month	Week ended:
	Sept.	Oct. 21:	Sept.	Oct. 20
F. O. B. shipping points:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Onley, Va., Golden	1/1.86	1/1.56	1/2.28	1/1.64
Onley, Va., Jersey type	1/1.85	1/1.56	1/2.28	1/1.64
Salisbury, Md., Golden	1.89	1/1.75	1/2.35	1/2.00
Southern La., Porto Rican	----	----	1.94	1.91 2.03
Terminal markets:				
New York:				
Golden, N. C.	----	----	2/4.18	3.16
Golden, Md.	2.58	2.02	3.51	2.32 2.25
Golden, Va.	2.12	1.56	3.16	2.50 1.66
Jersey type, Va.	2.01	1.62	----	2.25
Jersey, N. J.	2.62	1.78	4.02	----
Porto Rican, N. C. and S. C.	2.71	2.60	3.97	3.71 2.31 2.64
Porto Rican, Va.	2.10	1.79	3.01	2.43 2.06
Porto Rican, La.	----	----	3.78	2.92 2.66
Average, all varieties	2.37	2.10	4.16	3.56 2.56 2.14
Chicago:				
Triumph, Ala.				
Nancy Hall, Tenn.	2.18	2.15	3.90	2.63 2.29 2.53
Nancy Hall, Ill.	2.52	2.54	----	----
Jersey type, Ill.	----	2.55	----	----
Jersey, N. J.	----	2.57	----	----
Porto Rican, La.	2.74	2.57	3.90	2.81 2.51 2.68
Porto Rican, Ill.	----	2.56	----	----
Porto Rican, Tenn.	2.51	2.55	----	2.51 2.65
Average, all varieties	2.48	2.34	3.90	2.75 2.42 2.62

1/ Washed. 2/ Florida.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 12.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-			
	Average: 1944:	harvest: 1934-43:	1944:	cated: 1934-43:	1944:	cated: 1945			
	1934-43:	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	bags	bags	bags
Maine, Vt., N. Y.,									
Mich., Wis., and									
Minn. 2/ .....	705	791	669	835	631	722	5,884	4,990	4,832
Nebr., Mont., Idaho,:									
Wyo., Wash., Oreg.,:									
N. Dak., and									
S. Dak. 3/.....	229	311	265	1,351	1,364	1,408	3,094	4,241	3,731
Kans., Colo.,									
N. Mex., Ariz.,									
Utah, and Tex. 4/...	520	628	557	448	486	417	2,328	3,054	2,320
Calif. 5/ .....	367	327	327	1,261	1,175	1,213	4,634	3,843	3,967
Total,									
United States ...:	1,822	2,057	1,818	872	784	817	15,942	16,128	14,850

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed.

2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry.

3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds. North and South Dakota included in 1943 and 1944, and North Dakota in 1945.

4/ Largely Pinto beans. Texas included, beginning in 1943.

5/ Miscellaneous varieties, mostly Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 13.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average:		Indi-	Average:		Indi-
	Average: 1944		harvest,	1934-43:	1944	cated	1934-43:	1944	cated
	1934-43:		1945			1945			1945
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Mich.	7	---	---	767	---	---	50	---	---
Wis.	10	3	3	744	780	800	67	23	24
N. Dak.	---	10	10	---	1,100	900	---	110	90
Mont.	29	38	28	1,125	1,200	1,200	329	456	336
Idaho	93	219	153	1,160	1,220	1,080	1,117	2,672	1,652
Wyo.	---	1	2	---	1,200	1,200	---	12	24
Colo.	18	31	31	798	1,050	900	143	326	279
Wash.	152	343	250	1,304	1,370	1,200	2,082	4,699	3,000
Oreg.	11	50	26	1,288	1,150	1,050	175	575	388
9 States	319	695	503	1,189	1,277	1,127	3,976	8,873	5,793

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).